

LATE FROM MEXICO

Santa Anna's Address to his Army—His arrival at the city of Mexico—His Inauguration—The Inaugural Policy of his Administration, &c.

The Picayune has papers from the city of Mexico up to the 24th March.

A Guadalupe paper publishes the terms offered by our Government for peace through Senor Arocha. The principal one was, in brief, fifteen millions to be paid Mexico for the line of twenty-six degrees, from the Gulf to the Pacific, and the United States to demand no expenses of the war. These expenses are estimated at thirteen millions, making a total of twenty-eight millions for the territory north of twenty-six degrees.

SANTA ANNA took leave of the army at San Luis Potosi on the 14th of March in the following brief address:

HEADQUARTERS, SAN LUIS POTOSI, MARCH 27, 1847.

Companions in Arms: Devoted entirely to the service of the country, I march to assume the reins of Government, in doing which I make the most costly sacrifice, acting contrary to cherished desires and fixed intentions. But this course will put an end to the civil war which is destroying the fruitful capital; it will give unity to our defence and impulse to the righteous struggle in which we are engaged with the perfidious invaders, and in which we have fought with such bravery and decision in the field of La Angostura.

My friends: I will never forget your glorious actions on that field of battle, your suffering in the desert, to which you submitted with heroic patience, and above all, that I had the honor of commanding you. The nation owes you a recompense, and you will shortly receive it through my exertions, although this is not the consideration which stimulates you to bear yourselves as worthy sons of the country, her best defenders. Your duty then is to guard all parts, and on this point I have disposed that two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, with their corresponding batteries, shall march to the defence of the State of Vera Cruz, the rest of the army defending this frontier.

Every where you will conduct yourselves as you have done hitherto, and you will ever deserve the illustrious name you have acquired. I am going to procure whatever is necessary to consummate the great work which is committed to you, and be assured that in the hour of danger you will again find in the midst of you your general.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

From San Luis to the city of Mexico SANTA ANNA'S progress was triumphal. He continually met delegations from Congress sent out to propitiate him. Addresses from the different States were presented to him on his route. He arrived in the immediate vicinity of the capital on the 20th. On the 23d he took the oath of office as President of the Republic at the city of Guadalupe de Hidalgo. The afternoon of the following day he entered the city of Mexico with great pomp and solemnity. A Te Deum was sung in the metropolitan church, where he received the felicitations of the authorities and corporations.

SANTA ANNA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

SENATORS DEPUTIES: I have just taken the oath which the law prescribes, and in doing so, ought to accompany it with a manifestation of my sentiments and the motives of my conduct.

The events which have taken place in the capital are known, and are of such a character as to bind me to give them a speedy and pacific termination. Surrounded by difficulties of all kinds, interested in what is the most important and essential for the whole nation, as is the sustaining of a strong and decided struggle with a foreign Power, in which nothing less is involved than the existence of the nation, it would be the duty of every citizen to enter into a contest with those who ought to unite in repelling the common enemy. These discords ought to disappear at the imperious voice of patriotism, which calls upon the sons of the country to have but one will and aim. The moments have been urgent; I have seen the forward steps of the enemy; I have rushed to the field to repel him, and even at the moment of doing so I have been forced to leave a brave and victorious army, and to come hither to assume a power which I have repeatedly said was repugnant to my feelings and which I had decided never to undertake.

That which has been and ought to be an object of aspiration and desire, for me as for every citizen, is to do all for my country, and shall ever serve it, without thinking what it may cost me to do what the nation desires. I should do. I have entered upon the Supreme Magistracy because I have seen that it was the sole legal means of terminating the disturbances of this capital, and because I believe I am able to facilitate the prosecution of the war, which I wish to save the independence and honor of Mexico, which I wish to prevent unqualified and brilliant to the world which is beholding us. I have before me the committee of the sovereign Congress, of that august body whose decisions I have respected and shall constantly continue to respect. Its decisions will be my invariable guide, and I have firmly resolved to preserve a pure union with the legislative body, which union will give us a final victory and the re-establishment of internal and external peace, on which the happiness of our country depends, and to which we all aspire. The nation has proclaimed the political principles which ought to be the basis of the administration which I wish to establish.

Thus I understand that I shall be secured for defending itself and its rights, for which it has those guarantees which belong to all men, and which civilization claims, and which has been my aim since my return to the country. This will not be denied, and the nation shall still be obedient to its wishes, without my having any other end in view than to defend its rights. As a Mexican and a soldier, I shall always take the same road as the nation; and I aspire to no other title than that of a good citizen, and in speaking of me that it should be said that I always loved my country; that I served it with zeal, and that I sacrificed myself for its good.

The Cabinet of Santa Anna is composed as follows: D. Mariano Otero, Minister of Foreign Affairs; D. Juan Romero, of the Treasury; D. Francisco Suravey Triarte, of Justice; and D. José Ignacio Gutiérrez, of War.

From any thing we find in the papers it does not appear that Santa Anna's assumption of the reins of Government is a revolution. He of course disposes of Gomez Farias as chief executive officer, but without driving the latter from his station as Vice President. *El Republicano*, a very pernicious opponent of the administration of Farias, claims the change as equivalent to a revolution; all the measures of Farias are to be abandoned, it says; but it will be proper to wait a little till Santa Anna has time to look about him. Our latest papers just bring him into the full enjoyment of power. He has avowed his intention of asking from Congress an amnesty for all political offences committed since 1821.

The Times has a number of *El Republicano* of the 27th March, from which it appears that all difficulties had subsided at the capital. Gen. Peña y Barragan, the leader of the insurgents, had issued an order to his followers to disband and retire peacefully to their respective homes. This was done in obedience to an injunction from Santa Anna, when at some distance from the capital.

The Priest party, as offering in greater abundance the elements of stability to his sway, are said to be in high favor with Santa Anna. Immediately upon his inauguration he published an address to his countrymen which breathes a spirit of determined hostility to the Americans. He exhorts them to cease their intestine commotions, and to unite heartily for the expulsion from the soil of the common enemy. He anticipates, provided he is properly seconded by the people, to be still able to make head successfully against the invading forces.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Brigadier General GIBSON J. PILLOW, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept.

Brigadier General JOHN A. QUITMAN, to be Major General in the army of the United States, in the place of Wm. Cumming, who declined to accept.

Colonel CALEB CUSHING, to be Brigadier General in the army of the United States, in the place of John A. Quitman, promoted.

Among the many tributes which are daily made to the gallantry and good conduct of the veteran Taylor, we learn (says the North American) that Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, who so eloquently defended the Old Hero against the attacks of the Locofoco Senators, has named his fine farm near Newcastle Buena Vista.

FROM THE ARMY AT VERA CRUZ.

The latest accounts are of the 31st ultimo. Every thing had begun to resume its customary routine in Gen. Scott's army since the occupation of the town and castle by our troops. The commands in the city, the castle, Fort Santiago, and other salient points, remained as at last advices. The heat was intense, but the health of the men remained in the most satisfactory condition.

Gen. Scott was anxiously waiting the arrival of additional means of transport, mules, wagons, &c., to commence an onward movement into the interior, intending to occupy Jalapa, the capital of the Department. Rumors were current among the troops, and generally credited, that the army would be for some time cantoned in and about Jalapa, a city renowned for the salubrity of the climate, where they would enjoy perfect immunity from the ravages of the vomito.

A Frenchman, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st from the city of Mexico, reported that there were not one thousand armed men, all told, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital. He said there were nine guns in position at Puente Nacional, but only sixty men to serve them.

SANTA ANNA, it seems, had flattered himself with being able to succeed Vera Cruz. The six thousand veteran troops who accompanied him from San Luis were not permitted to proceed with him to the city of Mexico, but were ordered to march to Vera Cruz by the shortest route; and, at the latest date from the capital, he was still unceasing in his exertions to forward reinforcements. On the 27th ultimo a considerable force, forming the permanent garrison in the city of Mexico, the grenadiers of the Supreme Power, the sixth infantry, and the battalion of liberty of the National Guard, marched forth from the metropolis destined for Vera Cruz. Rather too late, we think.

The following general order had just been issued by Gen. Scott:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Juan d'Ulua, the enemy's principal fortress, and as many as 5,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace, so much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The General-in-Chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders, on the part of the United States, immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines under Captain Edson—which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the siege to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors, in camp and in trenches, without failure or murmur, amidst sand-storms of distressing frequency and violence, skirmishes day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The General-in-Chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of the hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on this occasion. He can only mention a few who were isolated by rank or position, as well as by noble services. Of this class he is happy to name Brigadier General Twigg, commanding the regular brigades; Major General Patterson (second in command) and his three brigadier generals, Pillow, Quimán, and Shields, of the volunteer division; Col. Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Col. Totten, chief of engineers; Col. Bankhead, chief of topographical engineers; Major Mackie, acting chief of the Quartermaster's Department; Capt. Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson and the personal staff of the General-in-Chief, Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Scammon, and Lay; with the occasional aid of Captains Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Monroe, acting assistant inspector general.

To the commissioners, Brigadier General Twigg, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten, including Capt. Aldick, of the navy, who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also due. Thanks higher than those of the General-in-Chief have also been earned by the entire Home Squadron, under the successive orders of Commodore Conner and Perry, for prompt, efficient, and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies, and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the successive commands of Captain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5, (called the Naval,) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, (served by the army,) at the end of two days was exclusively (after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army) armed, manned, and commanded by the gallant Capt. Totten, the successful capture of the castle, and the possession of Fort Santiago, run up the American flag, and fired a national salute. The effect of our shells upon the city was now seen, and proved to have been deplorable. Hardly a house had escaped, and a large portion of them were ruined. The shells had fallen through the roofs and exploded inside, tearing every thing into pieces, bursting through the partitions and blowing out the windows. The killed and wounded among the soldiery was very slight, but the citizens suffered severely. It is said that between six and seven hundred men, women, and children were killed and wounded—more than three hundred being killed.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, Acting A. G.

JOHN SERGEANT AND GEN. TAYLOR.—In the course of the remarks made at the great Town Meeting, held in the Independence Square (Phil.), on Saturday evening last, by the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, he said:

"Thus in eleven months General TAYLOR has become an historical character; and, with an unassuming modesty, he has, with his sword and his pen, written his own history—so that it forms one of the brightest episodes in the annals of the United States since the days of WASHINGTON."

FROM THE NEW YORK INTELLIGENCER.

END OF ANTI-RENTISM.—The New York papers state that many of the tenants on the Van Rensselaer manor lands are purchasing the title to the property they occupy at two dollars per acre. This is settling the anti-rent question without further excitement by purchasing the land.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

This, indeed, a desirable way of "settling the anti-rent question." It would have been found equally efficacious as a means of preventing all the mischief which have grown out of this question. But the lands were not to be purchased. During the first year or two of the anti-rent difficulties, a little common sense on the part of the landlords would have quieted the whole matter. Terms which the proprietors are now ready to offer, the tenants would then have accepted with alacrity.

FROM THE ALBANY STATESMAN.

We ask the Journal, in all fairness, whether, as the land was their own, the landlords had not the same right to determine at what price they should sell as is allowed by our laws to all other men in the disposition of their own property? The proprietors of the Journal have property, fairly and honestly their own—would they not regard it as conduct the most unjustifiable if those who are using their property should dictate to them upon what terms they should part with it? Is there to be one law and one kind of right for a man who owns land, and another for him who holds other property? It seems to us that it was "common sense" and common justice for the owners of the manor, or any other landlords, to look to the laws for protection. The power of the country, which ought to be used to protect a man—any man, rich or poor—in his rights, may be so used as to worry or drive him to a sacrifice of them; but is not this a violation of principle? Perhaps, unintentionally, the above article seems to throw all the blame of this controversy upon the owners of the land. But we ask the Journal—we ask the record—to answer if these proprietors have asked to take any man's property, any man's rights? They have asked to be protected in their own—be allowed the sure shield of law, under which they, we, the Journal, all our citizens find our only security.

LETTERS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

FROM THE TRIBUNE.

Extracts from a letter of an officer of the Army to a friend in New York.

CAMP AT AGUA NEVA, MEXICO, FEBRUARY 28, 1847.

"Take this whole transaction in all its parts, it is without a doubt the greatest victory, the best fought battle, in which our country has yet been engaged. I can hardly credit it that I have myself seen and taken part in such an astounding affair."

Gen. TAYLOR himself personally was the first and highest element in accomplishing this great victory; the second was our light artillery. The volunteers as a whole did exceedingly well; the exceptions to this are rather individual than by corps. Santa Anna will not, I think, return to the conflict until his Congress have given him further means. If he does, he will assuredly be beaten again; that is, if General Taylor commands our forces.

"The day (the 23d) was one of great vicissitude; two or three times it seemed that the day must inevitably be the enemy's. It would have been but for our General; he could not, would not give way; he stood firm on the hill, in the midst of the fire, the whole day, until night. At night, as soon as dark, the enemy commenced his retreat, and at daylight not a vestige of him was to be seen."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Letter from an Officer on board the steamship Princeton.

"OFF THE BALIZE, APRIL 2."

"MY DEAR BROTHER: Here we are on our way home. I have seen the siege of Vera Cruz, and was present at the surrender of 4,000 Mexican soldiers. The ceremony took place on a large plain outside of the walls. It was a very imposing sight, and one that no one ever expected I should see, and the like of which very few will see again on this continent. The common soldiers seemed very indifferent, but the officers appeared sorrowful and much mortified. They were very poorly dressed—some with old white hats, and some with black ones, not having probably seen a dollar for months."

The bombardment lasted three days and a half. The city was greatly injured, the shells and round shot striking all over the town. One part, near a small battery of five guns, which fought most gallantly, was entirely destroyed, and from the stench in the neighborhood it is to be feared that the bodies of very many poor women and children are buried in the ruins. The fire from this battery was truly extraordinary; the balls and shells struck the works in which the seamen and officers of the navy were fighting with almost the precision of rifle shooting. I spent three or four hours on a hill about a quarter of a mile in the rear of the navy battery, and could see the effect of every shot from that and from the town. Some of the shells and shot struck rather too near me to make it very pleasant, frequently falling within seventy-five yards of where I was stationed, after having apparently just saved the work of the sailors' fort; but it was a sight to see, and the small risk worth hazarding.

"I was in the Governor's palace, a very fine building occupying one side of the Plaza, in which General Scott has his headquarters, and was looking into a very handsome room where it was evident a shell had struck, when a Mexican gentleman came up and offered to show me over the house. I followed him, and directly we came to what had evidently been a superb room, but then almost entirely torn to pieces. He pointed to a place beside the door which was torn out. 'There,' said he, 'sat a lady and her two children; they were killed by the shell which has wrought the injury you see.'"

"At the Mexican battery which fought so well, when the flag staff was shot away, an officer tore the flag from the remnant of the staff, jumped upon the parapet, and held it in his hand until he himself was shot down. This was done three times."

The Picayune has the annexed account of the surrender of Vera Cruz, furnished by Mr. HALLE, one of its regular correspondents:

"This (the 29th of March) has been a proud day for the American army. The garrisons of Vera Cruz and of the much-talked-of and dreaded castle of San Juan d'Ulua have vacated their quarters and retired into the interior, and the stars and stripes float gracefully where this morning was to be seen the green, white, and red of the enemy. The spot selected for the ceremony of laying down arms was a plain, extending back from the city walls, in the direction of Malibran. Our army was drawn up in two lines, facing inward, and occupying a mile in extent. Gen. Worth appeared on the field in full uniform, to direct the arrangements and receive the conquered troops. The morning was very clear and pleasant, and our army was in admirable condition. A detachment of sailors and marines added much to the effect. At ten o'clock precisely the well-known sound (heard under similar circumstances at Monterey) of bugle, fife, and drum, played as Mexicans only can play them, and as nobody else ought to do it, was heard in the direction of the great gate, and the Mexican army soon began to appear, the column passing between our lines. Women and children accompanied the troops, bearing heavy burdens. Their army halted between our lines, stacked their arms, laid down their colors and equipments, and then marched off, our troops (those detailed for the purpose from Worth's division) marched into the city at the same time with colors flying and the bands playing national airs. Capt. Anderson's company (3d Artillery) and Capt. Kendrick's (of the 2d) entered the castle, and Lieut. Van Vliet's company (of the 3d Artillery) took possession of Fort Santiago, run up the American flag, and fired a national salute. The effect of our shells upon the city was now seen, and proved to have been deplorable. Hardly a house had escaped, and a large portion of them were ruined. The shells had fallen through the roofs and exploded inside, tearing every thing into pieces, bursting through the partitions and blowing out the windows. The killed and wounded among the soldiery was very slight, but the citizens suffered severely. It is said that between six and seven hundred men, women, and children were killed and wounded—more than three hundred being killed."

"There were one hundred and six pieces of artillery in position around the city, and as many more dismounted, many of the latter useless. The enemy laid down about four thousand stand of arms, and one thousand more were found in the city, saying nothing of the swords, lances, and very large stores of shell, solid shot, and powder."

The great castle is garrisoned by the following companies: Capt. Anderson's, Capt. Taylor's, and Lieut. Van Vliet's, of the 3d Artillery, under the command of Col. Belton. It has one hundred and sixty guns mounted, several of them 68-pounders. It is a regular bastion work, with a demi-lune and covered way on the sea side. A vast quantity of ammunition was found in the castle. A Spanish little place played so warmly upon our entrenchments, is a beautiful work, with nine guns in batterie, most of them fine English pieces. In fact most of their best ordnance is of English manufacture, though they have some fine pieces made in the United States."

"Gen. Scott ordered ten thousand rations to be issued to the suffering poor of Vera Cruz, and it was an affecting scene to witness the crowd of half-famished creatures as they gathered round to receive their respective shares. These rations will, as Mexicans usually eat, last five thousand people at least four days, but it is probable that not more than one thousand will partake of the provisions. The city and castle were exhausted of provisions. It is a characteristic of Mexicans that they never lay in stores, but live from hand to mouth."

Of the destruction of the city by the bombardment Mr. KENDALL writes as follows:

"Hardly a building south of the Plaza Grande but is either burnt, torn in pieces, or much injured, and the streets are filled with rubbish and fragments. The National Palace, which is on the Plaza and near the outer range of our mortars, had five shells burst within it, one of which killed a woman and two children lying asleep in the kitchen. The Cathedral, on an opposite side of the Plaza, was also somewhat injured, but the churches south of it, and nearer our mortars, suffered the most. I write this letter in a house which must have been hot enough during the bombardment, for the signs of shell are all around me. The residence of our former consul, Mr. Hargrove, was struck twice. One of the shells came through the roof, lodged at the foot of a bed which a gentleman had just left, and completely demolished every thing in the room, and the furniture was of the most costly description. One of the inmates describes the explosion as tremendous—the house shook in all its parts as with an earthquake, and his first impression was that every thing in it had been rendered into fragments. Months, probably years, will elapse before Vera Cruz is in the situation where the siege found it."

AT NEW YORK.

On the important announcement that Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulua had capitulated to the American arms, the city of New York was thrown into a state of intense excitement. It acted like an electric shock in Wall street, and in other business parts. After the business of the morning was disposed of, a number of patriotic gentlemen issued a call for a public preliminary meeting at the Exchange, to take into consideration the most appropriate method of testifying the public gratitude for the noble efforts of our soldiers, and their great success in defending the honor of the country. The call was in the following words:

HONOR TO THE AMERICAN ARMS.

The undersigned, deeply sensible of the gallantry displayed by the army and volunteers of the United States, from the commencement of the existing war with Mexico, and especially on the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, and on the shores of the Pacific, as well as in the united forces of army, volunteers and navy in the capture of the city and castle of Vera Cruz, and being desirous of uniting with their fellow-citizens in some appropriate expression of their admiration at the consummate skill, bravery, and chivalry displayed on those occasions, recommend that a preliminary meeting be held this day, at half past 2 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, to take into consideration the most appropriate method of testifying the public gratitude for the noble efforts and the triumphant success of the defenders of the American flag.

(Signed by a number of respectable merchants.)

JAMES G. KING was chosen President; M. H. GRINNELL, JAMES BROWN, JAMES LEE, EDWARD PRINCE, and Wm. CHANDLER, Vice Presidents; Prosper M. Wetmore, J. D. Van Buren, and J. A. Thomas, Secretaries.

Mr. KING, having taken the chair, said that the meeting was called on the spur of the moment. We have received intelligence, said he, this day, by which we are informed that the honor and dignity of the American flag has been again sustained by the brave soldiers of the Republic. There is no American who will not rejoice at the result. The merchants of New York see in these last successes a prospect of early peace, and are particularly interested in giving their opinion on it. I trust that, while we rejoice in the success of our arms, a peace, as honorable as the most ardent patriot can desire, may be speedily made.

He then directed the attention of the meeting to a series of resolutions, which were presented and read by Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., and which are as follows:

Resolved, That the citizens of New York have this day been apprized of the capture of the city and castle of Vera Cruz, and of the large forces entrusted with their defence; and whereas this victory and the others preceding it are events in the national history of marked interest, establishing the power, resources, skill, and valor of the American Republic, giving assurance to the world that our country is equal to every emergency, and people ready for every struggle involving the national honor: Therefore it is unanimously—

Resolved, That we hereby express our admiration and gratitude to the soldiers and seamen of the nation for their gallantry, good conduct, and heroic achievements during the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, That the victories won at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Vera Cruz are not to be admired for their brilliant results than for their examples of patriotism, courage, fortitude, and chivalry.

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate these illustrious instances of devotion to our country, we cannot but express our gratitude to the consequences which must result to the national character, from the decisive proof offered to the world that, while we prefer peace, we are ready to meet the responsibilities of war.

Resolved, That it is due to the brave men who have achieved these glorious triumphs that their deeds should be acknowledged and remembered, and that to the gallant commanders in the bloody field, to their able assistants, and their brave subaltern soldiers and seamen, we should thus publicly offer the homage of our admiration.

Resolved, That, in order more effectually to carry out the objects of the meeting, a committee be appointed to take such steps as will be most appropriate to evince our grateful sense of their service to those who have thus elevated the American character, and to recommend such proceedings as may be best adapted to carry into effect the intentions of this meeting.

Resolved, That the committee and the representatives of such other bodies as may be willing to co-operate with them, be requested to meet at the Mayor's office, on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, to confer together and to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That, while tendering a just tribute to the gallantry of the living, we should remember the devotion of those who have shed their blood and surrendered their lives in sustaining the national honor. To the relatives and friends of those who have fallen in the hour of victory we express our sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That, with all its triumphs and successes, war has no charms to the merchants of New York, who hail those triumphs and successes chiefly as harbingers of an honorable peace, so intimately connected with the best interests of the whole country.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

On Saturday evening last, at a great meeting of the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia, held to ratify the nominations made at the Harrisburg State Convention of candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT was called to preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed briefly by Mr. SERGEANT and JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, Esq., in approbation of the nominations and of the sentiments expressed in the subjoined Resolutions, which, with others relating to State Politics, were moved by CHARLES GILPIN, Esq.

The meeting was also addressed to the same effect by R. T. CONRAD, Esq., the Hon. JOS. R. INGERSOLL, the Hon. EDWARD JOY MORRIS, and ROBERT MORRIS and BENJ. MATTHIAS, Esqs.

The following were the Resolutions relating to National Affairs and questions:

Whereas the eyes of the nation are fixed on Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, and the heart of the country beats high at the contemplation of the deeds of chivalrous valor performed by him and his comrades in arms at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista:

And whereas he has been denounced on the floor of Congress by prominent members of the present National Administration as the very monster of his hour, vigorously, and successfully sustaining our country abroad, because of his attachment to Whig principles; and it therefore becomes the duty of all good citizens, and most especially the duty of all good and patriotic Whigs of the Union, to manifest in every proper form their approval of his principles, and of his glorious career as an American General:

Therefore resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of the country are eminently due to Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, his officers and soldiers, for the gallant manner in which they have sustained the honor of our country, and carried the stars and stripes triumphantly through so many well-fought fields to the very heart of the enemy's stronghold.

Resolved, That we do commend him to the favorable consideration and cordial support of our fellow-countrymen, and, in the name of the Democratic Whig citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, do name and nominate him as the candidate of the great Democratic Whig party of the United States for the Presidency of these United States, and avow our determination to submit and support his name and his claims for the approval of our Democratic Whig brethren of the Union in National Convention hereafter to be assembled.

Whereas we have this day received the gratifying intelligence of another glorious triumph of our arms, another noble manifestation of American valor, in the capture of the CITY OF VERA CRUZ and the far-famed CASTLE OF SAN JUAN D'ULUA, by the troops under the command of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT:

Therefore resolved, That, while we appreciate the mastery and skillful manner in which the investment and bombardment were conducted, and the bravery which characterized all our forces in the investment and bombardment, we embrace the earliest occasion to tender, in the name of our fellow-citizens, our warm thanks to Major General SCOTT and his companions in arms, as well as officers as men, for their heroic conduct, and to our brethren of Pennsylvania who have shared in the peril and the glory of our warmly sympathized and regarded.

The resolutions were warmly received, and in reading that which related especially to Gen. Taylor, Mr. GILPIN broke off and offered three cheers.

The whole of the vast assemblage, with a mighty impulse, answered the call, and the cheers rang out like a peal of thunder.

The resolutions being read, were adopted amid a storm of acclamation.—U. S. Gazette.

Capt. WALKER arrived at New Orleans on the 8th instant, with nearly two hundred recruits for the Mounted Riflemen. He is on his way to the theatre of war.

THE NEW YORK CHARTER ELECTIONS.

We learn by the newspapers received yesterday that the majority for the Whig candidate for Mayor of the city of New York is not so large as was stated in the despatch which we received the day before, through the Telegraph. It is, however, sufficiently decisive. Mr. BRADY has been elected by a majority of 1,735 votes, and two-thirds of both branches of the City Council are of the same politics. The following is the aggregate vote for Mayor:

For William V. Brady 20,871

For Sherman Brownell 19,136

Majority for Brady 1,735

Law and Order (as the Commercial Advertiser remarks, in the same strain as was our brief comment of yesterday) have thus re-asserted their supremacy, and more than a mere party victory has been achieved. Without any disturbance or undue excitement, an improper bias to misrule and anarchy has been efficiently checked, and the City Government placed upon a respectable and sure foundation. No one interested in the city's prosperity and reputation can fail to rejoice at this result, apart from the satisfaction which the Whig party are entitled to feel at their restoration to political power and influence.

BROOKLYN.

The Whigs of Brooklyn have done quite as well as the Whigs of New York. They have re-elected Mr. STARKER, the Whig candidate for Mayor, by a majority of over 1,000, and secured a good working majority of the Common Council, twelve out of eighteen members, and all five of the members to which the city is entitled in the Board of Supervisors.

ALBANY.

The Albany Evening Journal announces that WILLIAM PARKER, the Whig candidate, is re-elected Mayor of that city by a majority over all others of about 2,472. Fourteen Whig Aldermen are elected out of twenty. Of course the Government is Whig in every part.

WILLIAMSBURG.

In Williamsburg, also, the election has resulted in the success of the Whigs. They have carried their entire ticket in the first district by an average majority of 150; in the second the Locofocos have a majority of 56; and in the third the Whigs have a majority of 70.

NEWARK, (NEW JERSEY.)

The charter election took place on Monday, and resulted generally in the choice of the regularly nominated Whig ticket. The only opposition was in the shape of Union tickets, rising out of local questions, irrespective of general politics. BRACH VANDERPOOL was re-elected Mayor, and eleven Whig Aldermen; last year there were twelve.

AUGUSTA, (GEORGIA.)

Mr. FORD (Whig) was on Monday re-elected Mayor of the city of Augusta, in Georgia, by a majority of upwards of a hundred votes. As in New York, he was supported by some of the Democrats in preference to the nominee of their own party.

A WHIG VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Whigs